

CARLISLE ON FINANCES

GIVES GOOD DESCRIPTION OF THE CONDITIONS IN NEW YORK.

In a Most Concise Manner He Tells of the Financial Difficulties of This Country and Ends With the Hope That the Platforms of Both Parties Will be Clear on the Silver Question.

New York, Nov. 19.—The Chamber of Commerce held its one hundred and twenty-seventh annual banquet to-night at Delmonico's. The banquet hall was decorated with the stars and stripes and great enthusiasm prevailed.

Alexander E. Orr, president of the chamber, presided and around him were seated besides the speakers of the evening Hon. Carl Schurz, Rear Admiral Henry Erben, Mayor Strong, Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, Hon. Judson Harmon, General T. H. Ruger, Commander Montgomery Slocum, James N. Stable, William H. Webb, Calvin S. Brice, General Horace Porter, J. Edward Simmons, John Jacob Astor and James G. Cannon.

In the course of his opening address President Orr said:

"It is a subject of congratulation that the normal conditions of prosperity which for a long time had lain dormant are gradually but steadily spreading themselves over the length and breadth of the country. Much has been said and written concerning the government bond contract of the 8th of February last, that saving act of the administration which gave protection and benefit to every interest and person throughout the land. It has been claimed that there was waste and extravagance in its negotiation, but we know better and when the impartial history of that transaction comes to be written—its comprehensive and far-reaching influence for good—it would be found that blame only attaches to those who sought to obstruct and hinder and that a meed of praise will be rewarded to all who promptly came to the front at that time when the fate of the government seemed to be tremble in the balance. If it had been necessary to sacrifice the whole principal of that loan to maintain the public credit instead of a part of the modest item of premium the money would have been well invested."

Mr. Orr said congress should unequivocally declare that every financial obligation of the United States will be paid in gold or silver coin at the option of the holder and that the secretary of the treasury is given every power to carry into effect the spirit and meaning of this declaration. Such action, he asserted, would dispel every doubt as to the integrity of our purpose, restore our credit to its normal condition. Mr. Orr concluded with an appeal for funds to aid the sufferers in Armenia.

President Orr's speech was received with loud cheering. Then he introduced Hon. John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury, who spoke on "Our Currency Question."

Mr. Carlisle in part said: While scarcely anyone now seriously doubts the disposition and ability of the government to maintain its own credit at the highest standard and to preserve the integrity of all the forms of currency in circulation, in the existing state of our legislation the task is both difficult and expensive. Interest-bearing bonds to the amount of \$162,315,400 have been issued to procure gold for the redemption of United States notes and treasury notes and the obligations of the government on account of the notes still remain the same as at the beginning. The notes are redeemed, but they are unpaid. If the policy of redemption and reissue is continued the interest-bearing debt will be greatly increased, while the non-interest-bearing debt will not be in the least diminished.

The fundamental vice in our currency system is the legal tender note, redeemable in coin by the government and re-issuable under the law. This threatens the stability of the whole volume of our currency and has caused immense losses by fluctuations. It was never contemplated that the government should convert itself into a bank of issue. The circulation of legal tender notes and treasury notes has a tendency to drive out of use and out of the country the very coin in which the government is compelled to redeem them and it has expelled millions from our borders. No other government is required to supply gold from its treasury to discharge the private obligations of its citizens and no government ought to be required to do so. The fact that the government is required to borrow money is an injury to its credit and the credit of its people, but the injury resulting from this cause is insignificant in comparison with the run that would follow an abandonment of the reserve while the notes are outstanding; for all our currency would thus be reduced to the silver standard. The theories that the government can create money by placing its stamp upon paper; that a law can make fifty cents equal to one hundred cents; that inflated prices paid in depreciated currency are better than natural prices paid in sound currency, and various other vagaries are attributable to long-continued use of legal tender paper.

The agitation for the free coinage of legal tender silver at a ratio which would put only fifty cents' worth of bullion in a silver dollar is predicted upon the same vicious principle. The United States note was for the benefit of the government in time of war. The free coinage of legal tender silver would be far more unjust than the issue of legal tender United States notes. The abandonment or suspension of the aggressive movement against the financial heresy would be unwise, especially as a concerted effort is now being made upon the part of Europe to regain the ground lost during the last six months. If the friends of a sound measure of

value are vigilant this effort cannot succeed. But the legal tender notes will remain to complicate the currency system until congress agrees to their retirement and substitution of others. This legislation is imperatively demanded. No nation can hope to control the trade of any considerable part of the world or even to realize the full benefits of its own trade, unless its exchanges are based upon a standard of value recognized as sound and permanent in all the centres of commerce.

The speaker closed with a hope that the political platforms of both the parties would henceforth be clear and unequivocal on the silver question. When this issue, he said, is directly presented we need not fear the result.

The other toasts responded to were "Our Domestic Commerce," by Hon. Julius C. Burrows; "National Development and Opportunity," by Hon. Charles Emory Smith; "The City of New York," by Mayor Strong, and "Ethics in Politics," by Rev. M. W. Stricker.

Among the letters of regret read was one from President Cleveland, in which he said: "There was never a time when my admiration for this business organization was so great, and I am sure that the recent efforts of its members to save the country from the havoc of financial madness ought to be appreciated by every patriotic citizen."

A letter was read from Governor Morton.

A STRIKING INCIDENT.

It is One Unparalleled in the Annals of English Diplomacy.

London, Nov. 19.—An incident unparalleled in the annals of English diplomacy occurred this evening at the conference of the colonial agents in London. This was the reading of a letter from the sultan of Turkey to Lord Salisbury, begging to make a speech that would offset the one he delivered at the new lord mayor's banquet.

Lord Salisbury referred to the impropriety of reading the letter at the conference, but he took advantage of the occasion simply to grant, so far as he could, the request made by the sultan. At the outset of his speech the premier said:

"Allow me to say a word in answer to a very distinguished correspondent, if I may term him so, who has requested me to make a statement in some public speech.

"My correspondent is no less a personage than the sultan of Turkey! (Loud cheering.)

"I feel that there is profound impropriety in thrusting any diplomatic details on your attention, and I hope you believe that nothing would have induced me to produce on this occasion the august message I shall read, except the distinct commands of the person from whom it proceeded."

Lord Salisbury then referred to the speech he delivered at Guildhall on the occasion of the banquet given by the new lord mayor of London on November 9, and added:

"His majesty has been pleased to send me a message to say that he has been very much pained to read the report of that speech, and the expression of the opinion with promised reforms in Turkey would not be executed. His majesty desires it to be known that he is carrying out these reforms decided upon by him. He is desirous of executing them at the earliest possible moment and has so repeatedly instructed his ministers. His majesty continues: 'The only reason why Lord Salisbury should thus throw doubts on my good intentions must be the intrigues of certain persons here or false statements made to cause such an opinion.'

After intermediate observations his majesty says:

"I regret that I will execute the reforms. I will take the paper containing them, place it before me and see that every article is put in force. This is my earnest determination and I give my word of honor. I wish Lord Salisbury to know this, and I beg and desire his lordship, having confidence in these declarations, to make another speech by virtue of the friendly feeling and disposition he has for me and my country. I shall await the result of this message with the greatest anxiety."

When Lord Salisbury had finished reading he was greeted with loud applause. When quiet had been restored he again appealed to his hearers to acquit him of impropriety for such an unprecedented act as reading such a message at a public meeting, but declared that he could not abstain from reading it without showing discourtesy to the distinguished potentate who had written it. He then said:

"As you know, we are part of the concert of Europe, which has resolved, so far as it acts, to act with unanimity. Some persons seem to imagine that we dispose of the decisions of the European powers. That is crediting us with more influence than we possess. Whatever we do must be done with unanimity. I do not admit that responsibility for any decision that the powers make rests entirely or mainly on this country. We and all the powers are in a position common to those who are obliged to act together, namely, that if others do not agree with them they cannot have their own way, but I in wise desire to intimate by these words that the slightest shade of disagreement has arisen among the powers."

Lord Salisbury expressed regret for the apparently irreconcilable illness of Rustem Pasha, the Turkish ambassador to Great Britain and said he had been the most valuable intermediary between the Ottoman and British governments, but it was not this that had given him a name among the statesmen of Europe. He was a man, who, by combining firmness, justice and peace, had brought peace to the

LEBANON DISTRICT

when it was torn with the dissensions of race and creed. He could not help feeling that if men like Rustem Pasha had had charge of the districts in which the recent horrors had occurred the conscience of Europe would never have been tried nor its sympathies racked by the details of suffering and terror.

"If," he continued, "there were men like Rustem Pasha around the sultan the problem would not be solved by external action of the advising powers, which is a clumsy device at the best. It would be solved by the natural operation of the counsels of an enlightened minority working through efficient instruments. (Cheers.) I do not see the men who are to replace Rustem Pasha. I cannot enter into the question why there are none such now. Twenty-five years ago there were several such. I exhort you to consider that the terrible Armenian problem is quite as much the want of competent men as the want of adequate laws. The mere writing of new provisions and fresh decrees cannot supply the place especially in eastern communities of governors, knowing how and having the courage and integrity to perform their duty. The powers will doubtless do their best, but do not imagine that the deep-seated diseases of the empire can be cured by a wave of a magician's wand. The results of long years of error must be paid for in the cruel law that those who will pay are not those who were originally guilty of the offence."

Turning to other matters, Lord Salisbury alluded to the agitation against the house of lords. He did not deny that the house was capable of improvement. Some improvement might be made in its constitution, but the idea that one could straightaway write upon paper a new assembly was a mere dream of doctrinaires. Referring to future measures of naval defence, the prime minister declared that no improvement of fleets and no combination or alliance of foreign powers ought to be able, for a moment, to threaten British safety at home. (Loud cheers.)

He did not mean to say that he expected the safety of the country to be threatened by the Great Britain was now more friendly with the world than she had been for some time before, but the nations were living in a period of transition affecting large parts of the earth's surface. It seemed to be decreed that bad government would ultimately compel a change of political arrangements. The mere fact that so much territory was coming into the market was a reason why every power, especially Great Britain, should be prepared against every emergency. This stated against every emergency. This statement, he said, must not be construed to mean that he expected a speedy dissolution of the Turkish empire. Not only in Turkey, but elsewhere, there was a tendency in the direction of change.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR DIED.

London, Nov. 20, 4 a. m.—Rustem Pasha, the Turkish ambassador to Great Britain, died at 3 o'clock this morning.

RENOMINATED FOR MAYOR.

Boston, Nov. 19.—Edwin U. Curtis, rep., was to-night renominated for mayor.

A WESTERN MAN SELECTED.

Manchester, N. H., Nov. 19.—President Hiram D. Upton of the New Hampshire Trust company resigned at a special meeting of the directors, held this afternoon and Foster K. Clemens of Minneapolis, Minn., was elected his successor.

WON BY HANLON.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 19.—The first heat in the single scull race between Hanlon and Bubar for a purse of \$1,000 and the championship of England was rowed to-day on Dickinson lake and was won by Hanlon, who defeated Bubar by about a length. The race was interesting throughout, and was witnessed by 1,500 people. The race is for the best three out of five heats. One heat will be rowed each day during the progress of the coast county fair, which is now on at Dickinson, a little village midway between this city and Houston. The weather was fair to-day and the water smooth, but since the race "a norther" has sprung up and it is probable that no race will be rowed to-morrow. Bubar is the favorite.

FOUND NOT GUILTY.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19.—The trial in the district court of Frederick Badt, manager, and J. T. Anderson, foreman of the Penn Steel Casting and Machine company of Chester, who were accused of attempting to defraud the United States government in a contract for gun castings ended to-day in a verdict of not guilty.

MANY MURDERERS CONFINED.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 19.—There are now confined in the Luzerne county prison twenty-one murderers. Four have been convicted of murder in the first degree and are awaiting sentence, while one has been sentenced to death and is awaiting execution. Never in the history of the county have so many murderers been confined in the prison at one time.

THE STRIKE SETTLED.

Stonham, Mass., Nov. 19.—The strike at the Stonham shoe factories of T. H. Jones by the cutters, and E. A. Mann, of the stitchers, were amicably settled and the help returned to work in both shops this morning at old prices and without discrimination.

SLAVIN AND MAHER TO FIGHT.

London, Nov. 19.—Frank Slavin, the Australian heavyweight, signed articles yesterday for a twenty-round fight for 15,000 or £1,000 a side and a purse with Peter Slaher. The fight will take place either in England or Cape Colony.

CONTESTS IN ALL WARDS

REPUBLICAN CAUCUSES LAST NIGHT AND THEIR RESULTS.

Candidates Selected for Aldermen and Councilmen—Delegates Chosen to the City and Town Conventions—Unusual Interest Taken at the Caucuses—Some of the Liveliest and Longest Ward Caucuses in Years.

Republican caucuses were held in several more of the wards last evening and were on the whole unusually interesting. The caucuses were unusually well attended and some unexpected change of the program occurred and there was a very lively time at the First, Ninth and Tenth ward caucuses. The results were as follows:

FIRST WARD CAUCUS.

The First ward caucus held last evening in Stelner hall was the largest attended of any caucus in that ward for many years. The hall was packed and many could not squeeze in. S. S. Thompson was chairman and A. Macey Hiller secretary. This voting was done from the polling lists and as each man voted his name was looked up in the lists. If it failed to appear there and he could give no good proof of being a republican voter of the First ward his vote was not accepted. Some amusement was caused by two well known democrats attempting to cast a ballot. They were, however, prevented from doing so. The principal contest was between Charles E. Nicoll and Frederick W. Skiff. Out of the 183 votes cast Mr. Nicoll received 108 and Mr. Skiff 75, the former being thereby nominated. For first councilman Edward C. Carrington was nominated by A. Macey Hiller and was unanimously nominated. N. A. Fulerton and Frank T. Brown were the contestants for the nomination for second councilman. Mr. Fulerton was nominated, receiving 54 out of a total of 101 votes cast. For third councilman Herbert C. Fuller and Richard H. Tyler were proposed. Mr. Fuller receiving the nomination by a vote of 45 out of a total of 85 cast. General George H. Ford, C. S. Thomas and W. E. Beecher were selected as a committee to choose delegates to the city and town conventions. This committee reported the following selections, all of which were unanimously approved by the caucus:

Delegates to the city convention—A. Macey Hiller, S. S. Thompson, W. E. Chandler, F. E. Hunn, Herbert Mason and F. J. Rice.

Delegates to town convention—F. E. Hunn, A. Macey Hiller, G. B. Martin, H. W. Snow, E. H. White and Andrew Allen.

After his nomination was announced Mr. Nicoll made a short speech, thanking the caucus for the honor. The nominations of all those selected to run were made unanimous, on motion of their opponents for the nominations, and the votes were counted. The meeting lasted over two hours and a half and was at times exciting.

FIFTH WARD CAUCUS.

At the fifth ward caucus F. S. Hamilton presided. Edwin A. Finch was secretary. It was a big caucus for the Fifth. The result was:

Town delegation—A. G. Snell, Joseph Haury, F. S. Hart, C. E. Hart, John BaSermier.

City—Joseph Coon, A. D. Sanborn, John H. Pearce, F. S. Hamilton, William F. Stahl.

Nominations were made as follows:

For alderman—John H. Pearce. For councilmen—Alfred W. Sperry, Charles E. Hart, and Carl F. Stahl.

SEVENTH WARD.

The following were elected delegates to the city convention from the Seventh ward last night: R. W. Kirck, H. A. Stevens, L. I. Well, H. Myers.

Town delegates—G. H. Coe, G. Eisner, G. E. Nettleton, D. S. Barry, L. Lombardi.

A committee was appointed to nominate a ward ticket.

EIGHTH WARD CAUCUS.

At the eighth ward republican caucus last evening J. D. Whitmore was moderator and Howard C. Webb secretary. The voting passed off smoothly, there being no opposition. The nominations were as follows:

For alderman—W. H. Forsyth. For first councilman, J. D. Dewell, Jr.; second councilman, Louis Klinkerfuss; third councilman, James White.

Delegates to the city convention—F. E. Carrington, Benjamin E. Brown, A. S. Ostrander, Leut. A. M. Johnson, E. J. Atwater, James D. Whitmore, David Renfrew, Morris Loeb.

Delegates to the town convention—A. McC. Matthewman, Louis F. Davis, Edward F. Merrill, Samuel MacLaughlan, C. F. Gerner, John Shuster, Harry B. Brown, E. A. Gesner.

THE NINTH WARD.

One of the largest republican caucuses ever held in the Ninth ward was held in Schade's hall last night, and it lasted from 8 o'clock until after midnight. The voting was by check list. The following ward ticket was nominated:

For alderman—Theron W. Hall.

For councilmen—C. G. Unger, Prof. G. E. Beers of Yale and Charles I. French, agent of the old line of boats.

Delegates to the city convention—Frank Seward, H. Hamilton, R. H. Brown, F. Loveland, J. C. Kelly, G. Kegelmeyer, I. Hamilton, S. T. Riggs, J. A. Benham, Charles Olson, Willis Allan, E. C. Dow.

Delegates to town convention—N. Easterbrooke, Jr., H. E. Marsh, T. Chadwick, Charles Unger, F. E. Hull, W. Lindsey, H. B. Dorman, G. Earle, Prof. G. E. Beers, J. Dunlap, I. Gadske, A. I. Parker.

THE TENTH WARD CAUCUS—AN UNEXPECTED DENOUNCEMENT.

The Tenth ward republican caucus last evening was one of the most large-

attended and hotly contested in the history of the ward.

The caucus was held in Weir's hall on Elm street, and nearly 400 republicans availed themselves of the opportunity to select their candidates for alderman and councilmen and delegates to the city and town conventions. The principal contest of the evening was over the nomination for alderman, the candidates being Theodore H. Macdonald, clerk in the town agent's office, and Felix Chillingworth, the present senior councilman of the ward.

For several weeks the political pot has been boiling at fever heat and all sorts of deals and combinations have been made to secure the supremacy in the ward. Yesterday the members of the good government club took a hand in the matter, and during the day nearly every voter in the ward received a typewritten postal signed by Walter Judson, H. S. Peck and H. F. Peck, favoring Councilman Chillingworth for the aldermanic nomination. As a result of this concentrated effort the caucus was largely attended, and the Chillingworth forces finally succeeded in carrying the day.

Promptly at 7:30 the caucus was called to order by Commissioner Lyman H. Johnson, who is chairman of the ward committee, and under motion of Major W. A. Lincoln Alderman Henry F. Keyes was unanimously chosen chairman and W. E. Whittlesey secretary. Messrs. Lacey and Caldwell were appointed tellers, and Chairman Keyes called for nominations for alderman.

For a few minutes breathless silence pervaded the room, neither faction apparently caring to make the first nomination. Finally Major Lincoln advanced to the table and placed Felix Chillingworth in nomination for the office of alderman.

During the course of his remarks he stated that it had been the unwritten law of the ward to return to the court of common council anyone who desired to be returned, provided they had made a good record. Alderman Keyes, he said, declined to be a candidate for reelection, and therefore it was eminently proper that the senior councilman should go up to the board of aldermen. Councilman Chillingworth, he said, had been an indefatigable worker for the best interests of the ward, and to his efforts was largely due the park system of the western part of the city, and the securing of a lot for a school house and fire engine company in the ward.

The nomination of Councilman Chillingworth was received with applause, and at its close Alderman James H. Macdonald advanced and placed in nomination Theodore H. Macdonald. In his nominating speech he said that he was glad to see so many residents and electors of the ward present, as it was a healthy sign and evidence of real interest in the affairs of the ward. Some weeks ago, he said, I was approached by a number of young men who presented to me a ticket for the suffrages of the electors of the ward. They asked me to support the ticket, but I told them I had nothing to say in reference to the selection of a ticket, but the one presented contained the name of my own individual choice.

It was always taken a great deal of interest in him. For twenty-six years he has been a resident of this ward, and for a number of years not only a voter but an indefatigable worker to bring victory to the republican cause. For a number of years I do not remember a single meeting of the court of common council at which he has not been present, and consequently is well versed in municipal affairs.

The statement has also been made that because he is not a taxpayer he should not be chosen as the representative of the ward, but I believe, and I think the intelligent voters of the ward do also, that the tax earner is entitled to equal consideration with the taxpayer. I therefore desire to place in nomination my own individual candidate, the name of Theodore H. Macdonald.

The nomination was received with loud applause, after which Charles W. Pickett and Elmer Sperry were nominated from the floor, but declined to allow their names to stand. The balloting then commenced, and about an hour later the result was announced as follows: Total number of votes cast, 261, of which Chillingworth received 159, Macdonald 175, and scattering 5. There was no choice, and a second ballot was ordered, resulting in Macdonald receiving 155 votes and Chillingworth 105, and the nomination. The result was received with considerable applause.

For first councilman, Myron W. Curtis and George L. Burton were placed in nomination, but Burton won out, receiving 157 votes to 137 for Curtis. For second councilman Charles W. Pickett was placed in nomination, and there being no opposition the secretary of the caucus cast the unanimous ballot for him. For third councilman E. R. Isbell, George E. Hall, James W. Stewart and Horace Sanford were placed in nomination, but Isbell won out hands down, receiving 149 votes to 23 for Hall, 11 for Stewart and 27 for Sanford.

USED CLUBS AND KNIVES

DESCRIPTION OF THE SCENES OF MASSACRE AND RIOT.

One Thousand Young Men Were Slain by the Turks—A Letter From a Young Man States That He Was Taken From His Cell Four Times a Day and Beaten.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 19.—Worcester Armenians to-day received a letter written November 4 in the prison of Constantinople by Dirador Hamparson, a young man, who left that city two months ago to return to his native place, Harpoot, under orders from his physician.

The letter describes the scenes in Constantinople on September 25 when the massacre and riot took place. The Turks rushed into the prison crying for Mohammed and the religion; "Kill him" and with clubs and knives cut down and beat to death a number of young men and a woman and child. He says there were 1,000 young men under twenty-five years slain. Of special interest to American Armenians is the following:

"I was taken from my cell four times a day and beaten and cruelly treated. I was asked to give information concerning any secret societies. Nazim Pasha, commissioner of police of Constantinople, questioned me personally as follows:

"How many members are there in the society to which you belong? How many members has the society in Worcester? Who are the leading Armenians in Worcester in national revolutionary affairs?"

Hamparson refused to give any information. A day or two later he succeeded in telling his story to the minister or consul who visited the prison, and he promised to get him out. As soon as the consul left the Turks hurried him from the prison and put him on board a steamer for home.

London, Nov. 20.—The Daily News publishes a despatch from Constantinople that the embassies believe that the sultan is doing his utmost to confirm his dispatches to the governors and the commanders of the troops, but the fanaticism has got beyond his control. The massacres continue and threaten the extinction of all the Christians in Asia Minor.

The Standard's correspondent telegraphs that the Kurds at Aintab are in open rebellion against the government. Similar news has been received about the tribes to the eastward of Damascus.

The correspondent adds that the Australian colony in Constantinople has organized a system of defence. A number of Croats have been armed and a concerted plan to be followed in case of an outbreak will be arranged.

RETRIBUTION BY ACCIDENT.

Dentist Who Attempted to Assault Step-daughter Killed in Trying to Escape. Fort Scott, Kan., Nov. 19.—Dr. A. O. Correy, a dentist of large practice in this city, called his pretty stepdaughter, aged seventeen, into his office yesterday and attempted to assault her. She struggled fiercely and pushed him against a window, smashing the glass. This so confused him that she was able to break loose.

She rushed to the street and took refuge in a milliner's shop. He followed and drawing a revolver, threatened to shoot any one who should speak to her.

The assembling crowd scared him, and he ran back to his office and locked himself in. The police pursued, in attempting to escape he jumped from a rear window with the intention of landing on a flight of stairs. His foot slipped and he fell headlong. His skull was fractured and he died instantly. His friends believe that he was insane.

ANOTHER BASEBALL FIGHT.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 19.—President Powers of the Eastern league is in the city and stated that a meeting of league directors a few days ago decided to take the franchise held here from the hands of the men who now claim on the ground that they are not responsible parties and have not lived up to their promises. It is understood that the franchise will go to H. P. Simpson and Thomas Brooks. The local directors are incensed over the remarks made by President Powers and say that a State League team will be placed in Scranton if big handed methods are resorted to by the Eastern league with regard to Scranton.

ALL CASES DISPOSED OF.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The supreme court to-day, for the first time since a date whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, disposed of all the cases on the calendar for the session. This was due in large part to the fact that several of the cases assigned for hearing were submitted without argument and also to the further fact that other cases were argued for one side only and then put briefly.

GOT THEIR WISH.

Chicago People Wanted Colder Weather and They Have It. Chicago, Nov. 19.—Many people in this section and west of here have been for many days calling loudly for a change in the weather. They found it when they arose this morning.

Snow began falling heavily in the far northwest yesterday, and chased along by a cold wave and high wind came to this section in a hurry. Last evening gave no particular promise of winter, and even at 3 o'clock this morning, only a mild rain was falling. Soon after that hour, however, the cold wind changed the situation and snow and sleet has been coming down since. The streets are covered by over three inches of mixed mud and snow, street traffic is hampered and pedestrians are having a terrible time.

Telegraph and telephone wires are covered with a mass of slush and swollen to four times their usual size. As a result of this storm, telegraphic communication with the northwest and many points west is seriously interrupted, wires having been broken and in some places poles pulled down by the strain.

DEATH CAUSED BY FRIGHT.

Bideford, Me., Nov. 19.—Ethel Haines, aged nine, daughter of Rufus D. Haines, died to-night of meningitis induced by fright. Sunday four unkempt looking tramps called at her home in quest of provisions. Although they departed after partaking of a meal prepared for them the child's fright completely overcame her and brought on the disease of which she died.

ENTIRE FAMILY POISONED.

Early this morning Officer Hyda found H. Goldstein and family at No. 33 Oak street suffering from severe poisoning. The ambulance was called and the family, consisting of Goldstein, his wife and son, was taken to the hospital. It seems that Goldstein recently placed Paris green about the house to kill cockroaches and some of this got on meat which the family ate at supper last night, thereby causing the poisoning.

LANDLORD SCOTT IN JAIL.

Lodged in the Whalley Avenue Hotel Last Night. Walter Scott, the proprietor of the Cheshire hotel, who was recently convicted of selling liquor without a license on proceedings instituted by the Law and Order league, was brought to this city at 10:30 o'clock last night and lodged in the county jail. It is expected that his counsel, Attorney Danneher of Meriden, will institute habeas corpus proceedings to-day.

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